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LAW RULES.

Because the Journal-Miner insists upon being an optimist in the face of a much-troubled world, many letters come to it intended to show it the error of believing that mankind is inherently good in tendency and is trying to get better. But thoughtful and honest men differ in their interpretations of the world's events.

Gibbon traced the decline and fall of ancient Rome to the growth and spread of Christianity in the state; but other historians saw in the Christianity of that period the preservative of what was good in the old and the beginning of the newer and better civilization.

The Jews who loved and revered the old law and ceremonial saw in the movement of Jesus and his followers the destruction of the law and the prophets. To Paul and his fellow laborers it was the health and the salvation of the world.

Of recent years has come up a philosophical doctrine called "pragmatism," which in brief means that the justification of a philosophical system or a belief lies in the working of it. In common phrase, the test of the pudding is in eating it, or as was said two thousand years ago, "Ye shall know them by their fruits." That is, after all, how history passes final verdict on every policy, on every institution.

The axis of the earth pointing to the polar heavens wavers in the line it traces, but in the long run it averages true, and the earth remains in its place and true to itself. So human opinion and practice may waver from the eternal good, but they come back again to the true and average right. For this reason, we need not lose trust in the final adjustment of things any more than we need lose faith in the law of gravitation. No one worries lest the earth swing out of its orbit. It is held in the arms of eternal law. No more need we fear that the progress of the race of men will become lawless. We are held by an invincible purpose, and, while we waver, we never lose our average of truthness to the pole star.

"STOP, LOOK, LISTEN."

According to general conception, the chief mission of the physician of bygone days was to cure disease and then proceed, as best he could, to collect his fees.

Sometimes he cured—sometimes he didn't cure.

If the patient recovered, the recovery meant a fresh laurel for the doctor's professional reputation.

If the patient died, the doctor merely charged it up to fate; the dead was laid away in a cemetery; a monument was erected, and so far as earthly affairs were concerned, the incident was considered closed.

The old-time doctor never gave a thought to PREVENTION.

But, nobody blamed him then—nobody blames him now.

We, do, however, hail with deep sense of gratification the progressive physician of today who not only seeks to cure, but, FIRST OF ALL TO PREVENT DISEASE—the physician who believes in teaching as well as treating his patients.

The modern doctor is operating under a new light.

That human ailments are easily preventable is an established fact, upon which a majority of the most able and conservative practitioners of today are agreed.

Doctors, ministers, lecturers, newspapers and magazines are preaching disease prevention, and it behooves the people to follow the "Stop, Look, Listen" sign we so often see displayed at railway crossings.

Now we are informed by an anti-suffragist that the Roman Empire fell because women went into politics. Just the other day an English writer insisted that it fell because Rome abandoned military conscription in favor of voluntary service. Previously we had learned that Rome fell because of its mosquitoes, because of the Germans, because of Christianity, because of absentee landlordism, and a dozen or two other causes. The one sure thing about Rome is that it fell. And what a lucky thing that was for modern moralists.

The Turkish navy that has been bottled up in the Sea of Marmora and sunk a few times as well as often disabled for the rest of the war, was found putting up a pretty stiff fight a week ago. Such is war news.

Scientists—university professors—are now telling us that it is possible to teach dogs to talk. Quite as possible perhaps as it is to teach professors not to talk about their half-baked theories.

LABOR HEARS OF PROGRESS MADE PAST YEAR

REPORT OF EXECUTIVE COUNCIL TELLS OF INTERFERENCE BY NATIONS NOW AT WAR.

By Associated Press.

SAN FRANCISCO, CAL. Nov. 8

—Presentation of the annual report of the executive council featured the opening day of the 35th annual convention of the American Federation of Labor which opened here today for a two weeks' session. President Samuel Gompers presented the report which pronounced the year past the most momentous in the history of organized labor and one of extraordinary stress for the labor movement, testing as it had its very existence.

"There is not a country, and there is scarcely a relation in the common life," says the council's report, "that does not show some effect of the terrible war that is being waged in Europe. From our present viewpoint these effects are primarily destructive. Whatever of constructive value shall come out of it all, will depend upon the wisdom, the ability and the statesmanship of the real statesmen of the nations. But at present we see customs, institutions, and the relationship that are the result of years of struggle and persistent effort to realize ideals, swept away by the great tide of destruction and lost in the clash of arms, the smoke of the battlefield, and in the terrors of naval warfare.

Describing the effects of the war upon organized labor and American customs and institutions, the report deals at length with attempts by interests of belligerent European nations to interfere with the peaceful pursuit of American industries.

"Some of these movements," it says, "have been genuine, others have been created by individuals and interests that were really unneutral. These movements have taken various forms; some have tried to influence the policies of the state and governmental authorities of our country; others have tried to work upon public opinion and still others have sought to use the good name of our labor movement to further the interests of some foreign country."

High tribute was paid the working men of the nation through whose patriotism the report says, these plans have perished and the movements so far have been futile.

"The efforts to use the working men of our country have been of two kinds," the report continues, "one to get through them the endorsement of the foreign policy to place an embargo upon so-called munitions of war, the other has been to stir up industrial contentions and disputes and thus interfere with the actual process of production so that products to be sent abroad may be stopped. Foreign agencies have been trying to corruptly reach some of the organizations of the workers but they have not succeeded. There is nothing touching the industrial and commercial life of America that it not of interest to the warring nations."

The holding of a World's Labor Congress at the same time and place that peace delegates meet when the war is ended, is recommended in the report as "necessary in order to infuse the spirit of humanity and democracy into this political conference." In order that the position of the United States working men in this regard may be fully representative of the country's unanimous voice of labor, the report recommends that all International Unions be urged to give the plan their support.

The report covers the recent investigation by labor leaders of the Dick Military Law. In that connection, it says:

"Up to the present we have received no complaint nor have we learned of any act in which the military arm of the government has misused the Dick Law to offset or curb the aspirations of the working people of the land. We refer particularly to the situation in Colorado last year. The corporations had practically coerced and intimidated the officials of the State and had over-riden the laws of the State. There is not nearly so grave a danger in the Dick Law as there is in the menace threatening our institutions through the private detective agencies and the private army of gun men."

Attention is also called in the report to the work of the United States Commission on Industrial Relations. Chairman Walsh and the labor representatives, Messrs. O'Connell, Len-

non and Garretson, are praised for their "judgment and determination which brought to light many wrongs and injustices that might otherwise been concealed or overlooked."

The commission's report is strongly endorsed by the executive council, which recommends that the convention urge the next Congress to make the report and hearings of the commission public documents.

"Because the commission did not follow conventional lines and so presented facts and materials that are usually carefully suppressed and not available to the masses of the people," the report continues, "there was initiated against the commission a campaign for the purpose of discrediting in advance the final report. However, the labor movement as well as all citizens who have sympathy and understanding of the lives of the wage earners united in a determined effort to defeat this campaign and to make known their approval of the policy the commission followed."

In reviewing legislation by the last Congress, the report expresses the executive council's approval of the seaman's bill. The law, it says, will afford a large measure of safety provisions for the general public who travel the high seas and, the report adds, "we feel confident in asserting that the passage of this legislation by the 63rd Congress, was one of its distinctions."

Statistical reports were read showing the average membership for the American Federation of Labor for the year was 1,946,347, a decrease of 74,324 members, the first decrease in total membership since 1908. While the average membership for the year shows a decrease of 74,324, the September membership is 1,994,111, a decrease of only 26,560. A steady growth in membership is predicted to follow the readjustment of conditions affected by the European war. Expenditures for the year 1915 were \$303,985.95 and receipts \$271,625.53 as compared with \$265,737.21 and \$263,166.97 in 1914.

Quick Action By Placer Syndicate

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Arrivals yesterday from Lynx creek reported the Wichita Placer Company as energetically operating in dam construction, twenty men being at work in various lines. Concrete pouring for the huge structure started where a granite dyke protrudes from the center of the stream, and where the main anchorage is to be made. Excavating also goes ahead on both approaches to this point, and Maney Brothers, who have the construction contract, are removing all machinery from the Lake Watson dam to the new site. C. S. Israel, who purchased this placer group from the Lafayette Company, is on the ground directing preliminary work, and is assisted by O. O. Smith, who conducted test sampling before the deal was closed.

ANOTHER CAMP AT HUBNERITE MINES

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

Orville Bozarth, who has located claims adjoining the original hubnerite discovery of Lawler, Connors and Wood, leaves tomorrow to establish a camp and begin production. He returned from the property last week, bringing 100 pounds of the same grade of mineral as was shipped to Pittsburgh a short time ago, and for which \$45 per unit was received. Bozarth takes two miners from this city, and will operate during the winter. Prof. Temple, of Denver, is to again visit the property, and it is reported will make an offer for it. Lawler, Connors and Wood have placed a price on their holdings of \$200,000 on a cash basis, it is reported. They are taking out ore and will make another shipment of over three tons this month. This strike is bringing to that field several engineers who are conversant with the uses of this rare mineral.

VENEZIA STAMPS ARE READY TO DROP

(From Sunday's Daily.)

E. L. Tomlinson was an arrival yesterday from his Venezia mining camp in Crook canyon, saying the coming of rain is welcomed by many operators in that belt, and his mill will start running on Wednesday next, after being tied up from lack of water since summer. The first milling will be on Crook mine ores, over 300 tons being in the bins, and a larger tonnage is to be packed. The plan is to keep the mill running steadily this winter, the Venezia having a big tonnage to treat also, with several mines near by ready to ship.

RUNNING ARASTRA

(From Sunday's Daily.)

J. H. Cross was an arrival yesterday from his camp in Crook canyon, and stated he continues running his arastra and developing his mines. He brings quite a cleanup from his little plant and is well pleased with the showing made from recent develop-

MRS. HALE SUES PRESCOTT FOR \$10,000

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

The City of Prescott was made defendant yesterday in a suit for \$10,000 damages by Maude Hale in the Superior court.

Mrs. Hale claims that she was injured and sustained damages to that amount because of the city's failure to keep the sidewalks in repair. The defendant, she claims, was grossly negligent and recklessly careless and permitted unaided and insecure planks to remain in the walk on McCormick street near Willis.

On December 10, 1914, Mrs. Hale was walking on the east side of McCormick street and while traversing the board walk, she claims, she stepped upon a loose plank, was tripped up, and violently thrown to the sidewalk and injured, resulting in permanent injuries to her right hand. She was otherwise severely bruised and injured, becoming sick, sore, lame, and disordered, according to the complaint. Since that time, it is claimed, that she has undergone great pain and anguish, bodily and mentally, and has been totally incapacitated and unable to earn a living. Mrs. Hale a few months ago entered a claim with the city clerk for \$10,000 damages but the council ignored the demand. R. E. Morrison and A. L. Hammond represent the plaintiff.

Wants Her Half.

Mary A. Roberts through her attorney, James Loy, filed suit against Sidney Roberts and Trace Roberts, his wife, asking that the defendants be compelled to account to her for money realized on partnership cattle, she and Roberts formerly owned.

On October 1, 1905, according to the complaint, the plaintiff and Roberts went into a co-partnership in the cattle business. Each placed an equal amount in the outfit and continued in business until March 10, 1915. On that date they dissolved partnership, it is stated, and decided to sell the stock. Mary Roberts states that she is informed and believes that Roberts sold the cattle for \$3,500, failed to give her her share and gave all the money to his wife, who now holds it. The plaintiff has demanded her share but the defendants refuse to settle.

Sues For Property.

Claiming that he owns an undivided one-half interest in the Iron Chief mine in the Peck mining district and that the defendant has wrongfully taken possession of it, D. J. Ryan filed suit against the Consolidated Arizona Smelting Company of Humboldt, asking that the defendant be made to surrender his property and pay him \$2,500 damages.

Big Interest.

Judge Smith yesterday granted judgment in favor of the plaintiff in the suit of Sara E. Blake et al. of Santa Ana versus Maude M. Clifford et al. of New York. The judgment was for \$7,397.73, due on a promissory note which calls for \$5,000 and interest at the rate of 7 per cent per annum. The note was made December 30, 1901, and fell due one year later, J. J. Hawkins represented the plaintiff.

The demurrer to the complaint in the suit of Kate Hickey versus Fred Ullman et al. for \$1,000 as a bond for future for failure to pay rent for the Prescott hotel was over-ruled and counsel for the defense was given 30 days in which to file an answer.

The motion for a new trial in the suit of W. H. Ainsworth et al. versus John D. Walker et al. was denied by the jurist. The defendant was ousted from land owned by the plaintiff recently by a jury.

The demurrer filed to the complaint of Theodore Katich versus the Golden State Mining and Milling Company was over-ruled and on motion of attorney P. W. O'Sullivan for the plaintiff the defendant was given until December 1 to file a cost bond of \$250. The suit is for foreclosure of a mortgage and \$5,000 on a promissory note.

In the suit of Heneneldo B. Moiza versus Jesus Valencia et al. to have the latter ousted from property in the Verde valley, the demurrer was over-ruled.

Argument on the law questions arising in the suit for \$25,000 damages filed by Wm. Larson against Maney Brothers & Company was continued to Monday, November 22.

LeRoy Anderson, as attorney for the defendant, in the divorce suit of Harry Kliban versus Mary Kliban was allowed \$125, to be paid by the husband, so that he may go ahead with the wife's defense.

NOTED HORSEMAN DEAD.

OAKLAND, Nov. 6.—Thomas H. Williams, for twenty-five years president of the California Jockey Club, died here today.

SCHOLEY'S PLACE ROBBED FOR THIRD TIME

HAUL IS LIGHT, BUT THE AMATEURS CAN WORK SLOT MACHINE WITH ABUNDANT GOODS.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Scholey Brothers' cigar store for the third time this year was burglarized on Monday morning, presumably at an early hour, but the cleanup consisted principally of an old 45-calibre revolver, and a hat full of brass slugs that are used to manipulate the machine on the counter. All drawers were opened, and the cash register also was not overlooked.

An effort was made to pry open the wall case that has stored in it many valuable old silver coins as well as rich gold ore specimens, but the novices bungled the job. The electric light globe was removed indicating that the burglars desired to work in the dark, and that they were very timid is shown by their delicate efforts in handling tools to get into places that were locked. A pane of glass was removed from the rear part of the building to effect an entrance. Profiting from their experience of the past, the Scholeys remove all valuables from the building after closing their business for the night.

DESERT BANDITS NOW SHOW UP IN AUTO

DUPLICATE OLD STAGE DAYS AND MAKE A GOOD HAUL FROM EASTERN TOURISTS.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

Alvin Cruikshank, who arrived Sunday from Needles, reports the first holdup of its kind, which took place last Thursday afternoon on the desert, an auto being used.

The place was on the main traveled road near the Waterman mine north of Earstow, and the highwaymen were aboard of a car of their own. Their victims were a party of four Eastern tourists who were en route home after visiting San Francisco, two men and two women. They not only refused to give their names, but also a description of the two men, saying that if captured a return trip to the court would be necessary.

The party, however, admitted the loss of \$185 in cash, two gold watches of the men, and one diamond of a woman that was valued at over \$500. They stated they were approached by the bandits, who were partly masked with red bandana handkerchiefs tied across their faces. By the aid of revolvers in their hands the job was neatly and quickly carried out. The robbers followed for a few minutes in the rear, and then took a side road leading to the north. A fusillade from a revolver of one was the final parting, and the Easterners were pleased when they were out of sight.

QUITS FARMING TO RAISE LIVESTOCK

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

The historical John R. Wells ranch on the Agua Fria, is passing out of memory for its agricultural uses, and gives way to a modern breeding center of high graded livestock. This purpose was announced yesterday by A. H. Tilton, who was in the city en route to San Bernardino, where he has other land holdings. He stated that a \$2,000 Percheron stallion was placed on the ranch a short time ago as well were twenty-five graded colts and a carload of full blood Hereford feeders shipped from California. Tilton purchased this property several months ago, entering the new line of business, from the superior climatic advantages of that location, as well as having an acreage capable of sustaining a large herd of animals of different breeds.

END IS NEAR

BERLIN, Nov. 6.—The prediction that the Serbian campaign will be ended in two or three weeks was made by M. Toncheff, Bulgarian minister of finance, in an interview published in the Tageblatt.

ADVERTISE FOR PLANS FOR NEW COURT HOUSE

BUILDING TO HAVE NO TOWER AND TO BE LOCATED IN THE CENTER OF THE PLAZA.

(From Tuesday's Daily.)

At a special meeting of the board of supervisors yesterday a program of competition for architects in submitting designs for the new court house was adopted and it was ordered that it be advertised for 30 days. All contestants must be licensed to practice in Arizona and must have their preliminary plans in the hands of the clerk of the board by January 10, 1916. The finals will be limited to a selected number of authors of the best designs submitted in the preliminary and the plans will have to be in by February 24, 1916.

The board plans to have a towerless fireproof building with four entrances and located in the center of the plaza. It is to be two stories high with a basement and is to cover approximately 300 by 580 feet. The cost will be limited to \$200,000.

The floor of the basement, which is to contain a boiler room, coal room, tool room, supply room, janitor's room, two rooms for the juvenile hall and two rooms unassigned will be level with the surface of the ground.

On the first floor are to be offices for the supervisors, county engineer, treasurer, assessor, recorder, superintendent of schools and sheriff with a vault in each.

On the second floor will be the offices of the Superior judge, court reporter, clerk of court, and county attorney. A law library, two witness rooms, two jury rooms, a jury dormitory and a court room are also to be provided for on this floor.

No prizes are offered to the architects in the preliminary contest but in the finals those offered are as follows: The author of the best design is to receive the position of architect, the author of the second best design is to receive \$500 and of the third best design \$250.

DUNKIRK OUTPUT CONTINUES TO BE HEAVY

(From Saturday's Daily.)

D. M. Clark, superintendent of the Dunkirk mines of Slate creek, was in the city yesterday making arrangements for shipping another carload of concentrates to Hayden smelters, this being the fourteenth car of this yield and raw ore to leave the mine in the past four months.

Clark states the mill is running daily and is treating twenty tons of ore on a shift. The concentrate product which started to arrive yesterday by freight teams, samples \$60 in copper, \$15 in silver and \$5 in gold to the ton. This exceptionally high grade yield is due to the oil flotation process that is working admirably. The recovery of values reaches to 90 per cent of the values carried in the ores, as against less than 50 per cent by the old method.

This property is being operated with a small force for the present, but later a larger plan of operation is to go ahead, since ore bodies are being opened to warrant a heavier production. City Clerk Frank Whisman is interested with Mr. Clark in this undertaking.

MORE INVESTORS IN GOLD MINES

(From Wednesday's Daily.)

L. M. Spicer, the leading attorney-at-law of Long Beach, Cal., and A. C. Nicholson, proprietor of Hotel Kenabec of that city, have closed a deal for leasing on the first south extension of the Connecticut mine, Hassyampa district, and are to start operating at once. Both have concluded an examination of the property, and arrangements have been made for carrying out quite a large line of exploration. This transaction, it is said, is due to the excellent showing made on the Connecticut, and the strong mineralization extending to the claim taken over. Surface work in several cases gave good values, and sinking is to follow.

STILL DEVELOPING

(From Sunday's Daily.)

H. A. Price was an arrival yesterday from the W. J. Bryan mining camp on the Hassayampa, and reported the main tunnel had reached to 700 feet, and will be driven ahead to intersect a known shoot. A depth of over 400 feet will be given on the vein that outcrops on the surface and carries good silver values.